

# Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

VOL. XIV.

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NO. 2.

## Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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When paid strictly in advance. If we have to wait any time, \$2.50 will be charged.

W. P. WALTON.

### PAINT LICK, GARRARD COUNTY.

—Mr. W. A. Anderson has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mr. R. M. Argo, deceased.

—We are told that our deputy agent Mr. J. L. Allen is whittling away his time on an invention that many ingenious men have failed on and that is perpetual motion.

—The old reliable Phoenix Insurance Co. is about to go back on a little \$600 policy. The adjusting agent put off coming to see into the matter until the very last moment and when he did come he offered a little over half to compromise. C. B. Engleman says if he has to lose anything he will divide it with a lawyer and expects to institute suit against the company at once. Everything runs along nicely while it is going their way and it is all well and good. They never accuse a person of paying on more than he is insured for, but as soon as he meets with a loss they then say that he was insured for more than his property was worth. It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. From what we can learn insurance agents will hereafter meet with cool comfort here.

—Mr. Editor, with this issue we lay down our pen as your correspondent from this place. We regret to leave the little village in the hollow, as we had become so much attached to it and especially do we regret to leave the kind and good people here. Paint Lick can boast of a kind and good people as any place in the east. We hope that you will secure a representative more competent to give you the news from here each week and in better shape than we have.

**FEEDING A HORSE**—Bearing in mind that the stomach of a horse is small in proportion to the size of his frame, he requires feeding often, and though three times a day is sufficient, four times is better. Unlike human beings, horses should drink before they eat because, owing to the conformation of the horse, water does not remain in the stomach, but passes through it into a large intestine called the cecum. If a horse be fed first, the water passing through the stomach would be likely to carry with it particles of food, and thus bring about colic. Whatever a groom may say, let a horse drink just as much as he likes. If he be watered four times a day, he will never take very much or too much to be good for him. A horse, it must be remembered, is fed on dry food, and this, with the strong work done by a hunter, always produces feverishness, which a sufficiency of water tends to allay.—[London Field.]

**NOVEL MEANS OF DETECTING CRIMINALS.**—There have been many ordeals through which those suspected of crime have been obliged to pass; among them may be mentioned the ordeal of the cross, the ordeal of the scharist, the ordeal of cold water, the ordeal by fire, the ordeal of touch and the ordeal of chewing rice. This is still in fashion in many parts of India. The person is obliged to chew rice in the presence of officers of the law. Curious as it may appear, such is the influence of fear on the salivary glands, that, if they are actually guilty, there is no secretion of saliva in the mouth, and chewing is impossible. Such criminals generally confess with out further effort. On the contrary, a consciousness of innocence allows of a proper flow of fluid for softening the rice.—[Exchange.]

Moody, without being an orator in the common acceptations of the term, exerts a power over his congregations not exceeded, if equaled, by any of the great pulpit orators. Resorting to none of the rhetorical arts, without any effort or show of eloquence, he excites the emotions of his auditors by a something that is no part of his words when put into cold print. Few of the thousands that are thrilled to tears by his simple speech can conceive why it is so. "Animal magnetism" is a convenient retreat for blind reason, and, as that may mean much or nothing, perhaps it is as good an explanation as can be given, if it be understood that the magnetism in this case is generated by a dynamo-engine of 400-horse power earnestness.—[Louisville Times.]

The area of Fort Monroe is eighty acres and the distance around the walls is one mile and six-tenths. It mounts 118 guns, beside 18 tank howitzers in casemates and 51 of heavy calibre en barbette.

Kentucky should follow the example of Tennessee and abolish her Railroad Commission on the first day of her next term.—[Winchester Sun.]

### M'ROBERTS & STAGG,

the Druggists, who are always looking after the interest of their customers, have now secured the sale of Dr. Doan's Kidney and Bladder Pills, a remedy that never fails to cure Colds, Pains in the Bladder, and all Lung Affections. For proof Coughs, try a free sample bottle. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

### SOME COMMENTS ON THE NEAL REPRIVE.

—Hindman's action in the Neal case will probably close his public career at the expiration of his present term.—[Covington Commonwealth.]

—On the 27th of March it will be in order for Lieut. Governor Hindman to take a trip North and give the Secretary of State a chance at Neal. Let all the officials have a chance to say whether he be guilty or innocent.—[Cattletown Democrat.]

—Acting Governor Hindman has disappointed his friends. He is an inveterate of the stereotyped character. The respite of the miscreant Neal is an absurdity, an insult to the courts and an aggravation to an outraged people. The thirty days' respite was a foolish concession to the cranks who make themselves conspicuous in behalf of peculiarly infamous criminals.—[Louisville New Argus.]

—We prophesy that Neal will never be hung. The proceedings of yesterday will do more to encourage such law in Eastern Kentucky than anything that has happened for some time. It is estimated that thirty-three persons have lost their lives on account of the first crime committed three years ago, besides the loss of property and the money expended and the end is not yet.—[Ashland Republican.]

—It is the old story of deferred justice and non-execution of the law which has cast such a stain upon the escutcheon of Kentucky and made her social and law-abiding status a shame and a reproach to humanity. Is it any wonder that these reproaches should be cast upon our State when even her highest officials are timid and vacillating in the execution of her laws? What was there in Neal's case to demand any further investigation?—[Richmond Herald.]

—The people of Eastern Kentucky and of the State generally will have the right to feel outraged in what seems to be a piece of sentimental weakness, and those concerned in the prompt punishment of crime will find little encouragement in this action, and there seems absolutely nothing upon which it can be justly based. Neal has had every opportunity to show his innocence and he has been convicted before every jury that tried him. Even the Court of Appeals, so prone to discover flaws in every process, has been unable to find any reason this time for ordering a new trial.—[Louisville Commercial.]

—At the last moment a reprieve was given. If there was any ground for this delay different from what has been urged before, changing in any point the record as twice made up, it does not appear. Naturally there is great excitement and indignation throughout the State. It would promise ill for us if it were not so. Life is so cheap with us, justice is so rare, murder is so common, punishment so difficult, that we invite lawlessness, and the contempt of our citizens begin to ask if government by the mob is not better than no government at all. If men who had the opportunities Neal has had to clear themselves and failing can not be punished, then the whole pretense of justice is a farce, and the every session of the courts is a mockery. Neal's is an extreme case. The crime was the vilest. The trials have been the fairest, and the law has been stretched to the utmost in order to see that no injustice should be done him. If conviction after two such trials as have been accorded him can not stand, in the name of an outraged people what conviction will stand?—[Courier-Journal.]

The tide is turning at last. A young man in Nelson county, Iowa, armed himself with a revolver and sallied out to shoot a young woman who had declined the offer of his hand. But she was up to snuff. She read the papers, and having frequently seen accounts of similar affairs quietly resolving that no discarded lover could make a victim of her, not if the court, or rather the courted, understood herself. When the young man arrived at the house on his deadly mission he found the fair but cruel one in the kitchen, doing the week's ironing. She didn't appear to suspect, and he expected to have an easy time preparing her for the coroner; but when he reached around to his pistol pocket, with the remark that her time had come, she stated, "I guess not!" and knocked him down with a flat iron, demolishing his nose and front teeth. Then she gave him the scalding contents of a tea-kettle that was singing cheerful airs on the stove, and when the family came in she was mopping the floor with him. The next time he proposes and is refused he will probably conclude that that settles it.

"Of course I have no objection to your having a head, Jennie," said the fond father to his marriageable daughter, "but you must not keep him so late. Keeping a fire running all night lengthens the coal bill, you know." "That is true, papa," gurgled the fair girl, "but I have thought of that, and consequently have been very economical with the gas. The saving in gas will off-set the additional expenditure in coal, and I must do George the justice to say that his views entirely coincide with mine in practicing economy in the matter of light."

Virginia and Kentucky—mother and daughter—will have no reason to blush when the sweet-toned music of a new period shall float through the halls of the coming Congress. The oratory of Daniel and Breckinridge will quickly turn the listeners' thoughts to the return of the days of a Prentiss and of a Cheate.—[Frankfort Capital.]

### Bare Arms, Shoulders, &c.

That handsome dude, Charles Euston Kincaid, contributes this to the Louisville Times: The elderly ladies have read the riot act to two conspicuous features of Washington social life—decolléte dresses and the punch-bowl. Henceforth they are pariahs. The edict has gone forth, they must go. And there are a good many men who would like to go with them.

Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness with these luxurious surroundings. "No," said a flat, bony-bosomed dame the other day, "the women here are not content to cut their dresses to a decent depth; they simply strip to the waist like prize fighters."

It will be a desperate struggle before the low-necked dress and the racy-bosomed punch succumb. It will take the army and the navy to suppress them, and then there would be greater danger of those Titanic arms of the nation fraternizing with the enemy.

Speaking of low-necked dresses reminds me. Several of us were standing around a round beauty at one of the White House receptions, who was not only as full blown as a ripe cotton pod in her decolléte, but quite as robust and daring as to her speech. In the course of the conversation a bald-headed bachelor member was brought up and introduced. He made a number of those sweet set speeches which he had frequently used with thrilling effect on the stump, but when he got ready to go he said to the damsel of mad adipose and little bodice, in his gracious conventional way: "I must go; my party is waiting for me. Good-bye; I hope to see more of you next time." "See more of me," said the belle to her bunch of beaux, with an arch look; "does he want the earth?"

There is a "craze" now among the young ladies to look slim. In this connection a married lady told me of a charming and unique costume a very slender and fashionable young society lady was wearing this winter. "She wears but two garments," said the lady. "The first is a close-fitting suit of chamois skin in one piece that clings to her like a new Alexandre kid glove. Her outside dress is tailor-cut and sets her 'smartly,' as the English say."

If this doesn't take the cake I'm no connoisseur. It is to be hoped that the Smithsonian Institution will receive the chamois skin garment when the damsel sheds it. It is, no doubt, warm and natty and nice.

### A Foolish Girl.

The seventeen-year-old daughter of Dr. W.—fell, or imagined she did, wildly in love with a mellow-voiced baritone in the Napoleon company. Under an assumed name she wrote him gushing and romantic little notes, and finally sent her photograph. The face was so lovely that it piqued the singer's curiosity, but it was in vain he pleaded for an opportunity to see it. Miss W.—could only enjoy her escapade as long as she maintained her incognito.

Finally the baritone, noting the name of the photographer, visited his parlors and ascertained his correspondent's name. Then he wrote to her under her real address, saying he had identified her, and she could take the choice of having her picture and notes back and giving him \$200 in cash, or he would tell a reporter of the Police Gazette the story and have the picture published. There is little likelihood such a threat would have been carried out, but the girl was so terribly frightened that she sent him all the money she could scrape together and the rest of the sum in jewelry.—[New York Letter.]

**THE NUMBER OF WORDS WE USE.**—A well-educated person, who possesses a college sheafskin, reads his Bible, his Shakespeare and the daily papers, seldom uses more than 3,000 or 4,000 words in actual conversation. Accurate thinkers and close reasoners, who avoid vague and general expressions and wait till they find a word that exactly fits their meaning, employ a larger stock, and eloquent speakers may rise to a command of 10,000. Shakespeare who displayed a greater variety of expression than probably any writer in any language, produced all his plays with about 15,000 words. Milton's works are built up with about 8,000, and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5,462 words. In the English language there are, all told, 70,000 words.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.]

P. T. Barnum is now seventy-one years old. He has gone through a wider variety of employment than any other man on record, the range including the sale of lottery tickets, keeping an oyster saloon, editing a paper, tending bar, negro melodist, boarding house-keeper, book canvasser, making bears' grease, Bohemian dramatic critic, preacher, bank President, author, partner in clock factory, Jenny Lind concert manager, museum proprietor, and, last of all, traveling showman. He is worth about \$3,000,000.

### CURE FOR PILES.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A mixture, like Blaud's, producing a very disagreeable itching, burning and itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Doan's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the tumor, allaying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address the Dr. Doan Medicine Co., Piquette, Ohio. Sold by all druggists and dealers.

### Ford County, Kansas.

[To the Editor of The Interior Journal.] Inclosed please find \$2, our subscription for another year. We always welcome the JOURNAL and can not think of doing without it.

This has been an unusual severe winter with us. At this writing there is about six inches of snow on the ground. Have had more snow this winter than I ever saw in this country before, consequently stock of every kind has suffered, especially cattle that had to depend entirely on the range for food and the heavens for shelter. We have fed our cattle well and have lost but a few head. Prairie hay is worth \$8 per ton with us and scarce at that.

Our valley is booming and emigration pouring in every day. It will not be a great while until all the vacant land will be claimed and settled upon, and those who come West in search of a home will have to go further on than we are, although we are almost at the jumping off place.

I would like to write you a long letter and give more news from our fine country, but time forbids. Long may the INTERIOR JOURNAL live and prosper. Respectfully,  
Mrs. BETTIE HUTCHINSON.

There are fools everywhere, but Mr. Sterling seems especially afflicted with them, judging from the way they slobbered over Neal. A dispatch says: Neal's reception at Mr. Sterling was more that of a hero returning from victory than of a man charged with an infamous crime, and with strong circumstances pointing to his guilt. The people of Mr. Sterling seemed overjoyed at his safe return, and his march to the jail was a continued ovation. Men shouted, waved their hats, while ladies looked from windows and waved their handkerchiefs. Arriving at the jail Neal was received with open arms by the prisoners. They fell upon his neck and embraced him, while tears of joy at his safe return coursed down their cheeks. Bouquets of rare flowers were sent in the jail to Neal, and rich delicacies were given him to eat. The reception tendered Neal so overpowered him that he broke down and wept like a child.

There are nineteen known metals valued at \$1,000 per avoirdupois pound. The most costly is vanadium, which is said to be worth \$10,000 a pound. Of these nineteen metals only one is produced or used to any considerable extent and that is iridium, which is valued at \$1,000 per pound. It is sometimes, but very sparingly used in electrical instruments.

Mr. B.—My dear here's a pretty aphorism from the Texas Siftings: "Sleep is merely an armistice in the battle of life."

Mrs. B.—It isn't correct in your case. "Why not, my dear?"

"You snore so loudly when you are asleep that one would think the battle was raging at its fiercest."

During the Exposition at New Orleans forty gambling houses, where hawking games are run, keep open night and day. Gamblers have assembled there from all over the Union, and with the Louisiana lottery and other well-known attractions, New Orleans is, for the time being the wickedest city in the Union.

There are at present 30,000 locomotives in America. To keep up the standard and supply new demands 1,200 must be built each year. These locomotives cost on an average \$10,000 each, which indicates a yearly expenditure of \$12,000,000. There are sixteen locomotive works in the Union.

The air in South Florida is taking on a faint odor of orange blossoms, and very soon the pearly white of the flowers will mingle with the golden yellow of the fruit and the emerald green of the foliage to make the green house of irrepressible beauty.—[Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.]

There are 18,000 veterans going through the world on wooden legs who lost their limbs in the great war of the rebellion.

A single grain of corn produces 800, the seed of the poppy 32,000, and that of tobacco 300,000, in good soil.

**THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER**, of Bourbon, Ind. says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." For sale by Penny & McAllister.

**ARE YOU MADE MISERABLE** by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

**Positive Cure for Piles.** To the people of this county we would say that we have been given the agency of Dr. Marshall's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50 cents a box. No cure, no pay. Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

**Daughters, Wives and Mothers.** We emphatically guarantee Dr. Marshall's Cathartic, a female remedy, to cure Female Debilities, such as Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and displacement or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Barrenness, Change of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Bloating, Spinal Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous debility, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. For sale by druggists. Price \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. Marshall, Utica, N. Y., for pamphlet, free. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

**Something for the Baby.** What a terrible affliction about the house is a cross, crying baby! A young man on the very edge of matrimony might easily be frightened from his purpose by hearing too much of that sort of music at the home of his married friends. Yet babies cry commonly only when they are hungry. One teaspoonful of Doan's Kidney and Bladder Pills will bring relief and sleep to the baby and the mother. Only 50c at druggists.

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## H.C. RUPLEY.

I have received and am still receiving New Goods for Fall and Winter, comprising the best in the market, which will be gotten up in style and make second to none in city or country. Give me a trial. H. C. Rupley

## BOURNE!

"O, don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?" "Her bright smile haunts me still!"  
"Yes, I saw her last at Dr. Bourne's Drug Store." No wonder, she got her paint from Bourne.  
"O, write me a letter from him." "John Anderson, my Joe John, you hair is like the snow—your eye is dim!"  
"And get the stationery from Bourne." Tell the old coon to go to Bourne's and get some of his hair dressing and a pair of Le Mans' celebrated Rock Crystal Spectacles.  
"I wonder if she loves me?" "Shall I never more behold thee?"  
"She will if you buy your beautifiers from Bourne." "Yes, and in good health, for I get my medicine from Bourne."  
"Rose bloom and then they wither." "What are the wild ways saying?"  
"The perfumers are made into extracts for Bourne." Bourne, Bourne, Bourne, Bourne!  
"Kathleen Maureen, the gray dawn is breaking." Then, Katy darling, do tell Lilly Dale to put Pick a Boo in Aunt Reddy's old arm chair and sing.  
"I'm glad of it; Bourne has so many nice goods I want to take the whole day purchasing." "Rock me to sleep, mother," while you go to Bourne's New Drug Store and get me a Tooth Brush, some Toilet Soap, a pair of Le Mans' Periscope Lenses, some of his 5-cent-a-quint Letter Paper, a bottle of Vanilla for your mother, strengthening Cordial for your grandmother and some worn candy for Jeems, and go quick or I'll make you think "This cruel war is not over."

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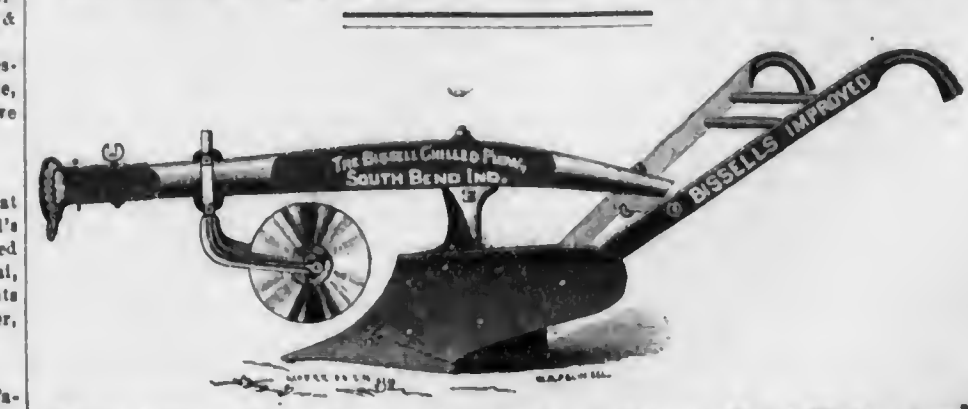
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# PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS AND THE CABINET.

Pen and Pencil Sketches of the New Administration—The Men Who Are to Guide the Ship of State Under the New Democratic Regime.



GROVER CLEVELAND, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In 1870, Mr. Cleveland was chosen sheriff of Erie county, N. Y., and served a single term. In 1871 he was elected mayor of the city of Buffalo, in the same state, and on November of the following year he was elected governor of the state of New York by the largest majority ever given to any candidate for the same office in any state of the Union, and on November 4 was elected president. Such is the brief but remarkably brilliant political career of President Cleveland. He is descended from a New England family noted for its religiousness. His great grandfather was a Congregational minister of Norwich Conn. His father, Richard Cleveland, was a Presbyterian. He married a Miss Neal, of Baltimore, and soon after settled as pastor of a little church in the town of Essex, N. J., where Grover was born March 18, 1837. Receiving a common school education and a brief course of study at an academy, young Grover determined at the age of eighteen to go west and seek his fortune, so he started for Cleveland, O., being attracted to that city because it bore his name. On his way there he stopped at Buffalo to visit his uncle, Mr. Lewis F. Allen, who offered him a clerkship in order to prevent him going further west. This position he accepted, and soon after, determining on law as his profession, he entered the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers to study. In 1859 he was admitted to the bar. Four years later he was appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Erie, which position he held for three years. In 1863 he was nominated for district attorney, but was defeated. In 1871 he became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Russell. Mr. Cleveland is one of a family of nine children.



THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thomas Andrews Hendricks was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819. In 1823 his father settled in Shelby county, Ind. Thomas graduated at South Hanover college in 1843, studied law at Chambersburg, Pa., was admitted to the bar there in 1848, and returned to Indiana to practice. In 1848 he was a member of the legislature, and in 1850 a delegate to the state constitutional convention. From 1851 to 1855 he represented the Indianapolis district in congress, from 1855 to 1859 was commissioner of the general land office, and from 1859 to 1862 was a member of the United States senate, in which he was regarded as the democratic leader. As candidate for governor of Indiana he was defeated in 1860 and 1868, but was elected in 1873 for the term ending January 1, 1877, as a candidate for the vice presidency. In 1876 he shared the defeat of Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Hendricks has a patrician face and bearing, a ready voice and cold light blue eyes. He can make a graceful speech and talks well always. He belongs to the intellectual and rapidly increasing order of smooth-faced men. His high forehead, squarely built face, Roman nose and thin, closely compressed lips bespeak the reserve and caution which are the dominant traits of his character.



THOMAS F. BAYARD, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Three generations of Bayards have occupied exalted stations in congress and our diplomatic service. Grandfather, son and grandson have all been distinguished members of the United States senate. The two latter were members of that body from the same state for a time, which is the only instance of the kind that has occurred. The present member of this illustrious family, Thomas F. Bayard, is in his fifty-seventh year. He is tall, well built, healthy, has been sixteen years in the senate, and is looked upon in Washington as a type of official purity. He has been married twenty-eight years, and has twelve children, nine of whom are daughters. Mrs. Bayard spends a part of each winter with her husband in Washington, though she much pre-

fers, as her husband does, their modest, old-fashioned mansion in the extreme southern portion of Wilmington, overlooking Delaware bay. Mr. Bayard is probably worth \$100,000, \$80,000 of which he inherited from his father.



DANIEL MANNING, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

What Mr. Manning is he owes to himself. His boyhood was so hard and short that at nine years of age he was forced to earn a living as office boy in The Albany Argus, where he learned to set type, making his way into William Cassidy, the editor's, good graces. He was a staid, bright-faced, active lad, with a direct, simple way of saying things, that soon made him available as a reporter. In time Cassidy made him city editor, and on Cassidy's death years afterwards he stepped into his place. Perhaps the rarest luck that ever befel Daniel Manning was the liking William Cassidy took to him. The editor of The Argus was not only a keen politician, an accomplished scholar and a brilliant writer, but he was one of the most highly bred men ever known in Albany society. From his honest Irish parents young Manning got the rugged constitution and powerful frame that have been to him more than a fortune and a college diploma. But from William Cassidy he learned suave courtesy and easy dignity. It has often been said that no man could associate with Cassidy and not learn to behave like a gentleman. Mr. Manning has been the president of a bank, a leader in the enterprise of Albany and the greatest single power in his community. He has great common sense and business sagacity, qualities that have made his paper a power and turned the opportunities it threw in his way into the roads to an honest and a handsome fortune. He is an adroit and importunate politician, who uses candidates rather than others in his game. He has never until now held an office, though he has disposed of many. He has long been a disciple of Samuel J. Tilden, and as chairman of the democratic state committee he has a national reputation.



WILLIAM CROWNINSHIELD ENDICOTT, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Ex-Judge Endicott was born in Salem about 1827. He graduated from Harvard college in the class of 1847, married his cousin, a daughter of George F. body. He has two children, a son and a daughter. Judge Endicott was admitted to the bar about 1850. Gov. Washburn appointed him to a seat on the supreme bench in 1873, which he held until 1882, when he resigned. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historic society and of the board of overseers of Harvard college. Judge Endicott is a direct descendant from Gov. John Endicott. Until the Bell and Everett campaign he was an old-line whig. At that time he came into the democratic party. As a lawyer he has been very thorough, and in pleading a case very dignified. As a judge he stood high in rank. He has never been prominent in politics, until he was the nominee of the democratic party of Massachusetts for governor last fall, and although defeated he received a very handsome vote.



WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

William C. Whitney was born at Conway, Mass., forty-five years ago. He is the son of Gen. James S. Whitney, of Boston, and son-in-law of Henry B. Payne, of Ohio. He graduated at Yale in 1863, and then at Harvard law school. Coming to New York he took a desk in the office of Judge A. R. Lawrence. Here Whitney became familiar with the intricate laws of Gotham, which it afterwards became his duty as corporation counsel to enforce. His admission to the New York bar took place in 1864. His business for some time was chiefly in connection with corporations, in which he obtained a large practice. Prior to his first appointment as corporation counsel of the city of New York, which took place in 1873, at the time when the Tweed ring affairs were still dragging through the courts, he held the office successively through the administration of several mayors till 1893, when he resigned, as he said, for personal reasons. It is not to be presumed that because he proved the exception to Andrew Jackson's remark about officeholders—that few die and none resign—that the office was not an important one. The salary was

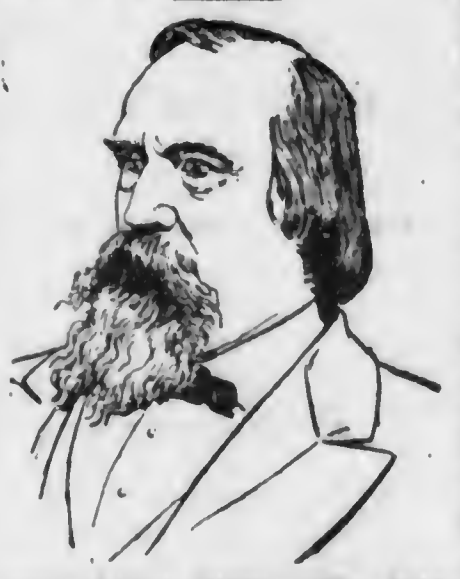
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY, a positive cure for Catarrh, Dysphtheria and Canker Mouth. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

\$15,000 per year. The suits in the courts in which the city was concerned seldom involved less than \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Mr. Whitney is tall and lean, with a free and easy juvenile manner. He is fond of good dinners and good society.



AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND, ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Though a native of Tennessee Senator Garland's family removed to Arkansas when he was but one year old. He received a collegiate education in Kentucky and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty. He was a delegate to the state convention that passed the ordinance of secession and subsequently served in both houses of the confederate congress. He was elected the United States senate from Arkansas in 1868. In 1874 he was elected governor of his state, took his seat in the United States senate in 1877 and was re-elected in 1883. Garland is one of the ablest men in the senate. He is one of the finest southern gentlemen in Washington. Senator Palmer says he will be a credit to Mr. Cleveland's administration as far as ability goes. He is indefatigable in committee work; his legal knowledge and judicial impartiality have made him an invaluable member of the judiciary committee. He does not pay much attention to his personal appearance. He is a widower and has three children. He has a pleasant home on Massachusetts avenue in Washington and one at Little Rock, Ark.



LUCIUS QUINTUS CURTIUS LAMAR, SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Lucius Q. C. Lamar is a typical southerner in appearance, birth and training, and is one of the brainiest men in southern politics. He is in his sixtieth year, and had a diversified and extremely interesting career. After his admittance to the bar at the age of twenty-two, he spent many years as a tutor in various colleges. He was a member from Mississippi of the 35th and 36th congresses, prior to the breaking out of the war, but resigned to take part in the secession convention of his state. In the confederate army he won a colonelcy. After the war he was elected to the forty-third and forty-fourth congresses, and then elected to the United States senate in 1877, and re-elected in 1883. The eulogy of Charles Sumner, delivered by Mr. Lamar in the house of representatives in March, 1874, was the advance step toward healing the sectional differences that existed between the north and south. Mr. Lamar is a widower and lives in furnished lodgings in Washington. He knows and cares as little about money-making as a child, and is consequently poor.



W. F. VILAS, POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. Vilas was born at Chelsea, Orange county, Vt., July 9, 1840. When he was eleven years old he went to Wisconsin and entered as a pupil of the university of that state, and was graduated there in 1858. After which he studied law in Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the law school of that city in 1860. Being admitted to the supreme court of New York he removed to Wisconsin, and in 1860 he made his first argument before the supreme court of that state. Upon the outbreak of the war Mr. Vilas entered the army as captain in the twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and rose to be major and lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law January 1, 1864. The supreme court of Wisconsin appointed Col. Vilas one of the revisors of the statutes of the state in 1875, and the revisor of 1878, adopted by the state, was partly made by him. In 1879 Mr. Vilas refused the use of his name as a candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin. He has persistently declined office, but went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention of 1884, which honored him with its permanent chairmanship.

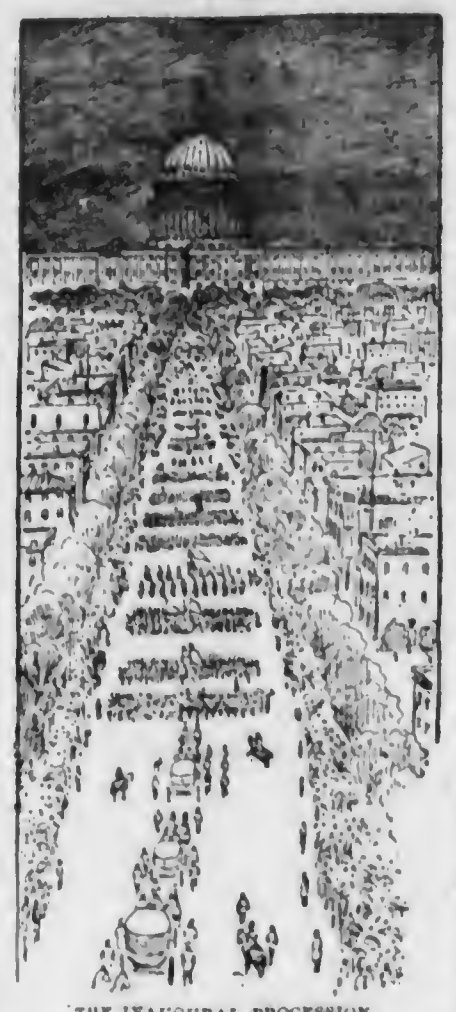
By midnight the number of persons in the city was greater than ever before in its history. President-elect Cleveland called at the white house and spent nearly two hours in conversation with President Arthur in the red parlor, and was then driven back to the Arlington hotel and the stream of callers recommenced. President Arthur returned the visit, accompanied by General McMichael. The visit was a brief one, and at its conclusion Mr. Cleveland and party retired to the private dining room.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 50c and 75c. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

## INAUGURAL SCENES.

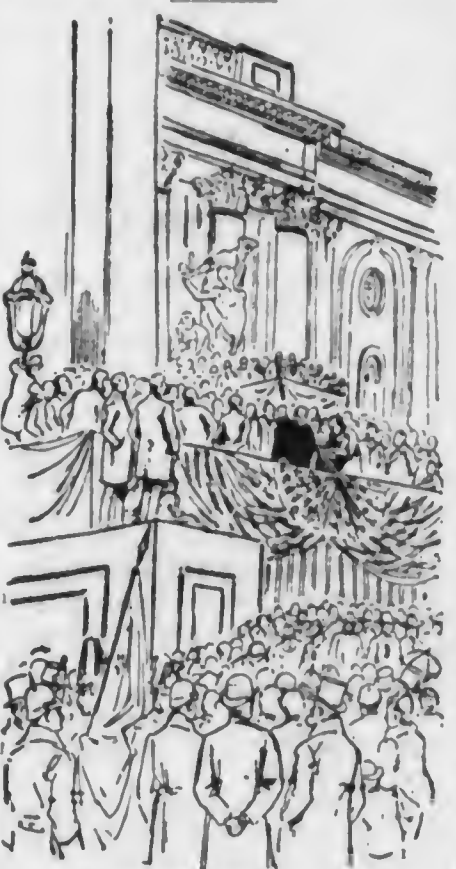
WASHINGTON'S GRAND GREETING TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

The City Dressed in Bunting and Flowers. Gorgeous Scenes of Pomp and Pageantry Illustrated—The New Administration in Possession.



THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION.

To a man on top of the Washington monument the capital must have looked as it did in the spring of 1865, when the victorious armies and the multitude behind, with their gathered here. Again the multitudes poured in from every side of the city. Great squares of moving market barrels gleamed in the sun, banners, flags and transparencies rose above the compact masses of marching civilians. Gorgeous bands formed resplendent squares here and there, and so closely packed were the shifting multitudes of spectators filling the spaces between the car tracks and the buildings that the very ground seemed alive. The sight of the marching troops, ascending Capitol Hill from all directions was a grand one, and different strains of music from many bands had an inspiring effect upon the multitude. By half-past 10 o'clock the space east of the main entrance of the capitol was literally packed with human beings. Many persons took positions on the steps of the house wing as early as 7 o'clock in order to have a good view of the proceedings. Nearly as far as the eye could reach from the capitol in all directions the streets and avenues were crowded with military organizations. Both sides of Pennsylvania avenue from Eighteenth street to the capitol were lined with a surging mass of humanity. The stands erected along the route were crowded and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.



THE PRESIDENT TAKING THE OATH.

After the organization of the senate was completed, those assembled in the senate chamber proceeded through the rotunda to the platform on the central portico of the capitol. At noon the oath of office was administered to the president-elect by the chief justice, and President Cleveland delivered his inaugural address.

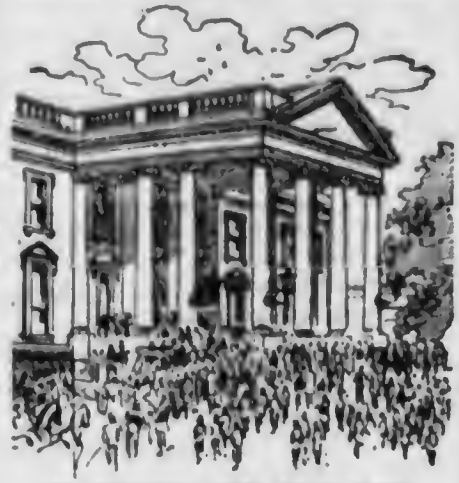


THE PRESIDENT READING HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The tide of people that flowed to the capitol to hear the inaugural address was a perfect flood. With the windmill that building all was a sea of heads and bustles. Crowds of people

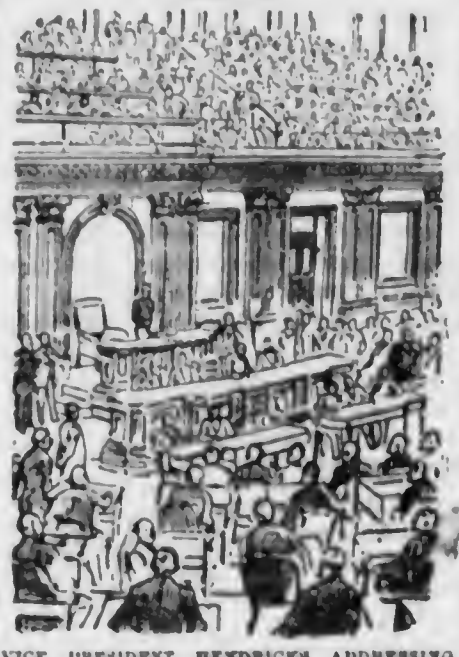
examine the label on which your name is printed and remit us the amount you owe if you are in arrears.

not fortunate enough to secure tickets of admission to the senate lingered about, as if waiting to be won by waiting. The number of passes issued, however, was not small, each senator receiving five and each representative two. As soon as the doors were opened the galleries of the senate rapidly filled. Many holding tickets to the senate wing, but not to the galleries, filled the wings and corridors. The military organizations assembled in the cross streets about the Capitol park, where they remained while the president-elect delivered his inaugural address.



THE PRESIDENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

At 1 o'clock, on the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members of the senate, preceded by the sergeant-at-arms, vice president and the secretary, returned to the senate chamber, and the president, accompanied by the committee of arrangements, proceeded to the executive mansion.



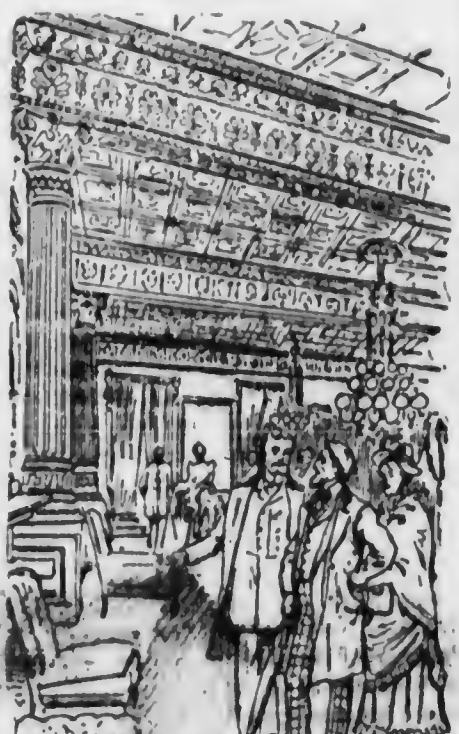
VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS ADDRESSING THE SENATE.

The president and the president-elect entered the senate wing by the bronze doors, each accompanied by a member of the committee of arrangements. The president proceeded direct to the president's room, and the president-elect to the vice president's room, where they remained until they entered the senate chamber. Having been introduced by the committee of arrangements, they occupied seats reserved for them in front of the presiding officer. The committee of arrangements took seats on their left. The vice president-elect proceeded to the vice-president's room, where he remained until he entered the senate chamber, where the oath of office was administered to him by the president of the senate pro tem. He then delivered his address to the senate.



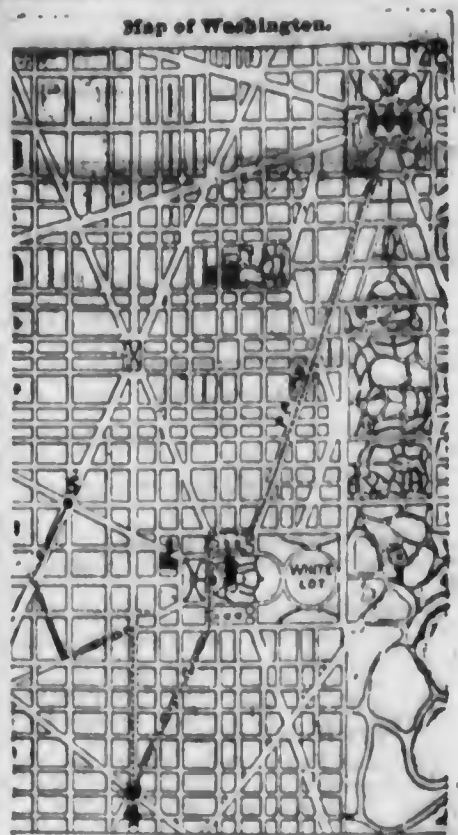
THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Crowning the grand events of the day and forming a fitting close the festivities, was inauguration ball in the new pension building. In the decorations 500 navy flags have been utilized, and thousands of yards of bunting. Between the arches of the upper gallery were placed various devices bearing the coats of arms of various states. At one end of the ball room was placed an immense plate glass mirror, sixteen and a half by ten and a half feet, in a frame of cut glass, and at the opposite end the president's floral chair under a Japanese canopy. Pyramids of palms the tropical plants decorated each corner of the ball room. One of the features of the floral decorations were devices symbolical of the various executive departments of the government. The curtains and other hangings of the ball room were of the richest fabrics. Some idea of the elaborate preparations of the designs may be gathered from the fact that \$5,400 were paid out in cash for the flowers which compose them.



VISITORS IN EAST ROOM OF WHITE HOUSE.

A factory built by Mary's, Ohio, sent \$25,000 for the Nile expedition. We would know a man as well as after have loaned him money.



The above map shows the principal points of interest during the day. The route of the procession is indicated by the dotted line. No. 1 is the Arlington, President Cleveland's temporary stopping place; No. 2, the white house; No. 3, the capitol; No. 4, Washington circle, where the procession began its counter-march; No. 5, Thomas circle, where the procession was disbanded; No. 6, the pension building, where the inaugural ball was held; No. 7, Washington monument, where the fireworks were let off. Thousands of people were attracted by the display.



SCENE IN A HOTEL CORRIDOR THE NIGHT OF THE 3d.

## BILL NYE TO GROVER.

He Turns over the White House Key and Imparts Some Valuable Suggestions. To President Grover Cleveland:

DEAR SIR: The painful duty of turning over the administration of these United States and the key to the front door of the white house has been assigned to me. You will find the key hanging inside the storm-door and the eastern pole upstairs in the haymow of the barn.

I have made a great many suggestions to the outgoing administration relative to the transfer of the Indian bureau from the department of the interior to that of the west by and by. The Indian, I may say, has been a great source of annoyance to us, several of



their number having jumped one of my most valuable mining claims on Whiteriver. Still, I do not complain of that. This mine, however, I am convinced would be a good paying property if properly worked, and should you at any time wish to take the regular army and such other help as you may need, and recapture it from our red brothers I would be glad to give you a controlling interest in it.

You will find all papers in their appropriate pigeon holes, and a small jar of cucumber pickles down cellar, which were left over and to which you will be perfectly welcome. The asperities and heart burnings that were the immediate result of a hot and unusually bitter campaign are now all buried. Take these pickles and use them as though they were your own. They are none the less good for you. You deserve them. We may differ politically, but that need not interfere with our warm personal friendship.

You will observe, on taking possession of the administration, that the navy is a little bit weather beaten and worn. I would suggest that it be newly painted in the



spring. If it had been my good fortune to receive a majority of the suffrages of the people for the office which you now hold, I should have painted the navy red. Still, that need not influence you in the course which you may see fit to adopt.

I hope you will receive the foregoing in a friendly spirit, and whatever your convictions may be upon great questions of national interest, either foreign or domestic, that you will not undertake to blow out the gas on retiring, and that you will in other ways realize the fond anticipations which are now cherished in your behalf by a mighty people whose aggregated eyes are now on you.

P. S.—You will be a little surprised, no doubt, to find no soap in the laundry or bath-rooms. It probably got into the campaign in some way and was absorbed.

B. N.

Emerson (Iowa) Chronicle: These are times when every poor man can establish a character for uprightness and promptness by using an honest endeavor to pay his bills.